We and the organizers of the Conference will undertake to see that on our side there is no trouble or cause for trouble. We therefore pray that the ex parte order may be set aside and we permitted to hold the Conferences, which we consider, as the normal exercise of the undoubted rights of peaceful citizen.

(Sd.) K. Kalyana Rao.
K. Venkatarama Rao.

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 589 asked by Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the **3rd November 1931, page 516 supra.**]

Question No. 104.

Letter from the Collector of Ramnad, No. L. Dis. 5090/31, dated 26th August 1931.

The points raised in the Legislative Council Question No. 104 are answered as below:—

Clause (*a*).—The sources of irrigation to the mamul wet lands are Periyakulam and its auxiliary yendals, Panchamtangikulam and Telugankulam.

Clause (*b*).—When the water in the tank goes below the sill level of the vents, the fields are irrigated by sluices 1 and 2 situated in a lower level. The two yendals referred to above are usually filled in by the ryots before the water in the tank gets below the sill level. They serve as supplementary sources of irrigation.

Clause (*c*).—These lands received supply from the tank from November 1930 up to middle of February 1931.

Clause (*d*).—During the jamabandi of the village, 14 applications were presented to the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Jamabandi Officer. It was alleged therein that crops failed owing to indiscriminate grant of permits for irrigation of dry lands with the tank water. As the crops withered owing to late cultivation, there was no justification for granting remission and the applications were rejected, the tank having had its full supply during the season.

Clause (*e*).—Certain Naiks of Kommandapuram represented to the Tahsildar, during his visit to the village on 10th February 1931, that the water in the tank had gone down and that the condition of the crops was not encouraging. The Tahsildar immediately inspected the tanks and the standing crops and found their allegations not true. He found that the crops were in ear and that the season was good. He therefore saw no need to cancel the water-rate permits already issued. It is true that the Village Headman represented to the Tahsildar that a pattadar was attempting to tamper with sluice No. 2 on the pretext that the

3rd November 1931]

cistern was under repair. The Tahsildar sent for the man and warned him against the attempt; he also noticed that there was sufficient flow of water through the sluice then.

Question No. 105.

Letter from the Collector of Ramnad, R.O.C. No. A-4-3579/30, dated the 3rd October 1931.

It is proposed to transfer S. Nos. 55, 56 and 57 of Elundiraikondan village from dry to wet along with some other lands. The matter has been referred to the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly, and is pending with him. These lands have been selected by the Tahsildar and the Public Works Department Overseer, after making joint inspection on their merits such as their advantageous position, nearness to the tank, facilities of irrigation, and the like. A few objection petitions were received in respect of S. Nos. 55, 56 and 57. The Tahsildar and the Sub-Collector, Sivakasi, have reported that the objections are frivolous and outcome of jealousy and do not deserve any consideration. It has been alleged that a registered landholder of the village is the author of these objection petitions. There seems to be no genuine objection to the transfer of these lands to wet.

Question No. 106.

Letter from the Collector of Ramnad, No. L. Dis. 5089/31, dated 3rd September 1931.

I furnish below answers to the several points raised in Question No. 106:—

Clause (*a*).—There are no surplus vents for the Panchantangi and Telugan tanks. These tanks are not independent sources of irrigation, but are mere auxiliaries to the Periyakulam tank.

The extent of wet lands irrigated by the Periyakulam water is 580·39 acres.

Clause (*b*).—Extent of wet lands on which the yield was below normal is furnished below for the last five faslis:—

	ACRES.
1336	338·04
1337	0·37
1338	83·11
1339	Nil.
1340	66·34

Extent left waste for want of water during the last five faslis:—

	ACRES.
1336	174·78
1337 to 1340	Nil.

[3rd November 1931

Clause (*c*).—**Dry cultivation on wet lands during pishanam:—**

	ACRES.
1336	132·83
1337	1·04
1338	77·10
1339	1·67
1340	0·08

Clause (*d*).—There is no suffering.

Clause (*e*).—There is already adequate supply. However to ensure a greater supply the Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly, said that the preliminary improvement to the Panjanthangi tank should be done by the Revenue Department at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The question of improving the auxiliary works is under investigation by the Minor Irrigation Supervisor.

Question No. 107.

Copy of letter from the Collector of Ramnad, R.O.C. A-4 No. 5091-31, dated the 17th September 1931.

I furnish below answers to the several clauses of question No. 107:—

(*a*) The Elundirakondan Periyakulam tank has a capacity of 120 days' supply to irrigate its wet ayacut. The maximum area irrigable by the tank given in the descriptive memoir of the tank is 663 acres. The extent of wet lands fixed at the time of settlement was only 586·94 acres and this is increased from time to time as the season is found to be favourable.

(*b*) The tank was full on the 20th November 1930, but there was rain and also supply to the tank as early as October 1930, when cultivation commenced. The tank received no supply afterwards.

(*c*) Permission was not granted for any dry land for the use of the water from the tank direct. As the season was favourable, permission was as usual granted for about 300 acres of dry lands only for the use of the drainage water of the wet fields, lest it should become waste subject to its cancellation when the irrigation happened to be detrimental to the wet fields.

The Revenue Inspector issued permits for old cases and the Tahsildar for new cases.

There was no diminution of usual water-supply to the wet lands as the irrigation of dry lands was confined only to the drainage of wet fields. There was no complaint from any wet land owner against dry land owners as having used tank water detrimental to wet ayacut.

(*d*) The last permit was granted by the Revenue Inspector on 29th December 1930 on the application received prior to that date. No further permits were issued save in two exceptional cases wherein

3rd November 1931]

applications originally made in November were found to be lost and permits had therefore to be granted during the Tahsildar's camp in the village in February 1931. By the end of December when the last permit was issued the tank had about three months' supply.

(*e*) & (*f*) No loss was sustained by the wet land owners for want of water. The area of wet lands on which the yield was below normal is 56·49 acres. The low yield was due to late cultivation by ryots' neglect.

(*g*) The extent of wet ayacut—595·01 acres.

Revenue collected on it—Rs. 3,978–1–5.

Extent of dry lands the irrigation of which was permitted—318·96 acres.

Revenue collected on it—Rs. 955–3–0.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 607 asked by Mr. C. Basu Dev at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd November 1931, page 530 supra].

G.O. No. 1705, P.H., dated 11th September 1931.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Government to consider the question of revising the rules relating to honorary medical officers is published for general information.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

S. G. SENGODAIYAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.
Press.

Appendix.

Proceedings of the Committee appointed in G.O. Ms. No. 917, P.H., dated 16th May 1931, to consider the question of revising the rules relating to honorary medical officers and the terms of reference in the Government Order.

The Committee met on two occasions on July the 15th and on August the 8th, 1931 and on each occasion the following members were present :—

President.

(1) Major-General C. A. Sprawson, C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S.

Members.

(2) Lieut.-Col. R. G. G. Croly, I.M.S., Superintendent, Government General Hospital, Madras.

(3) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, B.A., M.D.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS